KOOTENAY

Has Mines that are Paying Dividends and Hundreds of Properties that can be Made Dividend Paying Mines.

The Tribune

KOOTENAY

Has Three Smelters in Successful Operation, and Enough Ore in Sight to Run Several More.

FIFTH YEAR.—NO. 37. NELSON BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY AUGUST 7, 1897. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Provincial Library 1 July 96

THE BIG COPPER FURNACE.

It Consumes Over 225 Tons of Silver King Ore Every Twenty-four Hours.

The large copper furnace at the Hall Mines has been running smoothly since being blown in Saturday morning. During the first five days running, up to 6 o'clock Thursday morning, 2,250,020 pounds of Silver King ore were put through the furnace, producing 215,934 pounds of matte.

This furnace was designed by Paul Johnson, the company's smelter superintendent, and is said to be the largest copper furnace in the world. Mr. Johnson estimates that the operation of the new furnace will effect a saving of 10 per cent on the company's previous smelting expenses, and that by its use the Hall Mines can smelt copper ores as cheaply as any smelter in Colorado, despite the difference in the cost of fuel. To the Hall Mines the use of this furnace will mean a saving of at least $1500 der month upon smelting expenses. Superintendent Johnson is highly pleased with the success which has attended the blowing in and operation of the furnace. Piece by piece he has built a very economical smelter, and under his personal supervision, the working of the same has been the most creditable of the Hall Mines operations. It is evident that in securing Mr. Johnson, the Hall Mines company was most fortunate.

When the big furnace was started there was a good supply of ore in the bins, and as the tramway is bringing down 210 tons per day, it is thought that a long and profitable run will be made. There is an ore reserve of 3000 tons at the mine, and if pushed, the tramway can deliver 275 tons every 24 hours. The management is of the opinion that ore will be produced at the mine in sufficient quantities to keep the furnace running six months. This would mean a handsome earning for the company, as the ore now being taken out of the mine carries much greater values than any which the company has treated for several months past. The reverberatory furnace is working up large quantities of white metal, and, will shortly commence working the same over into copper. It is not unlikely that another reverberatory will be added, so that one furnace can be used exclusively for white metal and the second for copper.

CONTRACTS LET FOR WATERWORKS.

Work will be Commenced at Once on all Save the Distribution Service.

The city council on Monday evening awarded two contracts in connection with the new waterworks system. There were but two tenders in for the construction of the headworks at Anderson creek and the building of a flume to the reservoir. Breckenridge & Lund in their tender, offered to do the work for $2999, while W. C. McLean & Co. figured the job at $4000. For the construction of the reservoir Breckenridge & Lund asked $3835, and Noll & Thompson $4380.50. On motion of of alderman Fletcher, seconded by alderman Hillyer, the tenders of Breckenridge & Lund for the construction of the head works at Anderson creek, the flume to the reservoir and the reservoir, were accepted.

There were two tenders in for the laying of the water pipes. Breckenridge & Lund's figures were $4655, and W. C. McLean & Co.'s figures were $4500. There was an irregularity in respect to both tenders however. In the former tender there was a note to the effect that as the the pipe necessary for the work would not arrive for several weeks, the tenderers had not enclosed a certified check for 25 per cent of the value of the contract, but they undertook to do so when called upon by the corporation. With respect to the tender of W. C. McLean & Co., there was a condition calling for special measurements for certain rock work. They were referred to the public works committee on motion of alderman Gilker, secouded by alderman Hillyer.

Mayor Houston announced that the solicitors of the loan company, which is negotiating for the corporation debentures, had reported the Public Works Loan By-law defective in that it did not specifically state all the public works upon which the proceeds of the loan were to be expended, and further that it did not provide for the levying of a special rate to meet interest and sinking fund in repayment of the same. The mayor further stated that if the defects were cured at once, no delay would be occasioned thereby.

To meet the difficulty alderman Teetzel gave notice that he would introduce a public works loan by-law at the next meeting of the council.

McLean & Company Secure a Contract.

The council met again on Tuesday afternoon to receive the report of the public works committee upon the two tenders for laying of pipe for the waterworks distribution system. All members of the council were present save alderman Gilker.

The committee reported in favor of W. C. McLean & Co.'s tender. On motion of alderman Dow, seconded by alderman Malone, the report of the committee was adopted and the contract was awarded to W. C. McLean & Co.

Alderman Teetzel introduced the public works loan by-law to cure the defects in the present loan by-law complained of by the solicitor of the loan company. The by-law was put through several stages and read a third time.

CLOSE TO FIVE MILLIONS.

The Mineral Exports From Southern Kootenay For the Current Year.

During the past week there was entered through the port of Nelson for export, 1,136 tons of ore and matte valued at $126,938. This week's exports brings the total for the current year up to $4,372,060, including the Slocan ore exported via Revelstoke. The exports for the week were:

BULLION AND MATTE.

	Pounds	Value
Trail smelter	149,579	
Hall Mines smelter, Nelson, matte	39,500	

ORE.

	Tons.	Approximate Value.
Payne mine, Slocan	400	
Kootenay Ore Company, Kaslo	315	
Washington	61	
Noble Five mines, Slocan	23	
Whitewater mine, Slocan	45	
Slocan Boy mine, Slocan	15	
Ibex mine, Slocan	45	
Black Diamond mine, Ainsworth	50	
No. 1 mine, Ainsworth	37	
Josie, Rossland	18	
Total for week	1,136	$126,938
Total for July	4,139	$513,332
Total for June	3,461	$463,885
Total for May	2,995	$397,797
Total for April	3,761	$433,234
Total for March	5,822	$677,081
Total for February	5,201	$562,853
Total for January	4,543	$675,506
Total via Revelstoke to July 31st		$170,331
Total so far for 1897	31,739	$4,372,060

Overland Route to the Yukon.

J. B. Powell, C. E., of Nelson, late managing director and engineer for the London Gold Mining & Development company, has been appointed engineer and director-in-chief of the Great Commonwealth Development and Mining company. This company will undertake to establish an overland route to the Klondyke, commencing from Edmonton in the territories. Powell will leave for Edmonton in a few days to locate and survey the route this fall. The company contemplates being in a position next spring to take all kinds of freight as well as passengers to the new Eldorado. Six hundred miles of the route will be over prairie country and 300 over plateau or basin and the remaining distance by waterways. The promoters claim that there will be no perilous passes on their route.

Canadian Pacific Stock Goes Up.

Owing to the increased earnings of the company it is reported that holders of Canadian Pacific common stock will be given a half yearly dividend of 1½ per cent, the same to be declared at the board meeting on Tuesday. The stock has advanced from 46 in April to 72½, and no doubt will go above this figure when the increased dividend just referred to is declared in October next. It was in 1892, when the stock went to 90, the earnings were away up. However, returns are all right for the last six months. The increase in receipts for the six months ending June 30th, reached $558,000 over the same period last year, so there can be no difficulty about increased dividend when the money is already earned to pay it.

Judgment Secured for Wages.

In the county court on Tuesday, before judge Forin, K. A. Forbes and others secured judgment against the Nelson Sawmill company for wages, aggregating over $1900. P. E. Wilson appeared for the plaintiffs, and E. C. Senkler for the defendants. The claimants in the case were K. A. Forbes, $287.21; J. McInnes, $94.25; J. Serson, $142.50; D. McEwan, $158.80. J. Brandenberg, $104.70; J. Skene, $74.25; J. Bremner, $82.50; S. C. D. Baker, $204.06; H. Crow, $175.75; George Partridge, $178.30; G. H. Keys, $178; Albert Jeniski, $180; George McDorman, $160. The defendants did not enter any defence, and judgment was entered with costs.

Slocan Exports via Revelstoke.

During the month of July there were 685 tons of Slocan exported via the outport of Revelstoke, the value of which was $64,429. In addition to this, the Lanark mine, operated by the L., F. R. & C. G. F. Co., sent forward 290 tons of ore and concentrates, worth $19,708. The Slocan mines exporting via Revelstoke during the month were:

	Tons.	Value.
Payne mine	141	$11,117
Slocan Star mine	390	28,529
Enterprise mine	80	10,121
Reco mine	20	5,470
Idaho mine	10	1,592
Arlington mine	20	4,200

Railway Rumor Concerning the Slocan.

C. E. Perry, the Canadian Pacific Railway company's engineer, has a corps of engineers running lines for a proposed extension of the Canadian Pacific from Three Forks to Bear Lake. It is said that the lines may be continued on to the Whitewater basin. It is said that the C. P. R. will not stop with the mere survey, but will at once push construction work, so as to be ready to handle the output of the big mines along the new line this winter.

McInnes or Templeman.

In November next the term of lieutenant-governor Dewdney, of British Columbia, expires, and already the federal authorities at Ottawa are feeling the weight of local pressure for the appointment of his successor. Senator McInnes is supported in some quarters, but the bulk of Liberal influence in British Columbia is being thrown in for Mr. Templeman, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate in Victoria at the last general election.

SALE ORDERED BY THE COURT.

The Elise Mine will be Sold to Satisfy the Claims of Miners for Wages.

The failure of the management of the Elise Gold Mining company to pay the wages of the miners employed upon the company's property has resulted in an order for the sale of the property by the court. The order granting the sale was made by judge Forin on Tuesday, in an action brought by Joseph Wagner and others to enforce a mechanic's lien. The miners were represented by John Elliot, who secured an order for the sale of the property upon the mining company's default. The total amount of the wages claimed in the suit upon which the order was made was $1101.35, which was divided among the following claimants: Joseph Wagner, $86.20; F. J. George, $159.25; C. W. Smith, $508.90; E. L. Page, $193.75, and Lewis Henry Allison, $153.25.

Just why the Elise Mining company should allow the Elise mine to be sold in this manner is rather puzzling to many who profess to have an idea of the value of the property. There are said to be other suits pending against the company, but the aggregate of all the claims does not anything like approach the reputed value of the property. When the details in connection with the sale are arranged the date and conditions of the same will be duly advertised.

The Elise property is located on Wild Horse creek, between five and six miles miles from Ymir, and is connected by the same with a pack trail. It is generally understood that the property was sold in the first place for something like $30,000. Since the present company took the property, considerable development has been done upon it, but very little authentic information has been given to the public concerning the result of the work done. Trial shipments of ore have been packed out, but the returns upon the same are not generally known. It has been claimed for the property that assays have been had running all the way from $15 to $600 to the ton. The average value of the ore is supposed to be about $45 to the ton.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

James Woods, the murderer of S. M. Woods, was brought to Nelson this morning by Warden Armstrong, of the provincial jail at New Westminster, assisted by deputies Burr and Dickenson. Superintendent Hussey, of the provincial police accompanied the party. Woods will be executed in the jail yard on Wednesday morning shortly after 8 o'clock.

Messrs. Breckenridge & Lund this morning signed their contracts for the construction of the head works at Anderson Creek, the flume to the reservoir and the reservoir. Work was commenced today. The contracts call for the completion of the work by October 1st.

The Yukon's Fisheries.

The Portland Oregonian says that gold may not be, after all, the chief wealth of the Yukon country, and adds that "the salmon has the curious faculty of adapting itself to the size of the stream it frequents. In the Sacramento river its average is sixteen pounds. In the Columbia it is 20 to 22 pounds. In the Yukon the salmon averages 40 pounds, fish have been taken weighing 180 pounds, while the largest Columbia catch was only a little over eighty pounds. If salmon canning should prove practicable and profitable on the great river of the north, the wealth taken from its waters might easily exceed that washed out of its sands. The Columbia river has yielded some $70,000,000 in fish products, and it is doubtful whether the Yukon will produce that value in gold.

Rossland Milk is Bad for Kids.

The Rossland Record: Some startling facts were brought forward today in an interview with city physician McKenzie, about the number of infants that have died lately from cholera infantum. "The cases I attended," said the doctor, "were bottle fed, and I have no doubt two-thirds of the cases were fed from bottles." These are startling facts. It is plain that some of the milk has ingredients injurious to babies. A Portland doctor, it will be remembered after analyzing some of Rossland's milk, declared that it contained enough foreign substance to kill a child in a short time. "Most of these children," said Dr. McKenzie, "died very quickly."

A Tax on Tobacco Chewers.

The stewards in the Methodist church at Albertsville, Alabama, finding their church revenues insufficient, have levied an annual tax of $10 on each tobacco-chewing member of the congregation. The plan is said to work admirably and to bring in a goodly revenue.

Another Honor For the Democrat.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been honored by the French government, and may hereafter wear the insignia of a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. The distinction was conferred upon him in connection with his visit to President Faure at Havre.

Another Grit Job.

One explanation of this Yukon excitement is that the Grit ministers at Ottawa have raised the cry in the desperate hope that their hungry followers will cease looking for jobs in the civil service and go looking for gold in the Yukon.

HARD ON THE PROSPECTOR.

Mineralogist Carlyle in Favor of Requiring Performance of Work Before Recording.

William A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, was in the city for a couple of days this week. He has recently completed an examination of the mineral showings in the Boundary district. He will spend the next ten days in looking over the prospects in the St. Mary's district, going in by way of Crawford Bay.

As a result of professor Carlyle's tramp around the different sections of West Kootenay, an amendment to the mineral act may be expected during the next session of the legislature. Throughout the entire district, but more especially in outlying sections, he has observed a tendency on the part of claim owners to cheat the provision of the mineral act dealing with the performance of assessment work upon claims. Though the present act is most liberal in that it admits of the recording of locations before performing any development work whatever, there is a disposition on the part of of claim owners to shirk the annual assessment falling due within the year following the location of claims by a system of relocating. The effect of this is that large areas are staked off and no work is performed beyond the driving of the stakes. In one district—Trout Lake—Carlyle came across one individual who was holding sixty claims. These men are unable to do the necessary assessment themselves, and by evading the spirit of the act, they stand in the way of those who are willing and able to do the necessary development. This system naturally tends to retard all new districts. To overcome the difficulty, professor Carlyle is of the opinion that the mineral act should be amended, so that before a location can be filed in the record office, the locator of a claim should be required to perform one hundred dollars worth of work. As the opinion of Carlyle will no doubt have considerable weight with the minister of mines, some such amendment may be be made to the mineral act next session, unless professor Carlyle can be induced to change his mind in this respect before the legislature meets again.

While it is desirable that assessment work should be performed upon every claim held in the district, it is very much to be hoped that some other system will suggest itself to the provincial mineralogist than the one proposed. There are very few individual prospectors who are in a position to do $100 worth of work upon a claim before recording it. Such an amendment would have a tendency to drive the individual prospector out of the business and hand over the mineral resources of the district to the wealthy syndicates sufficiently strong to meet the requirements of the act. There are 100 locations made to one which turns out to be a valuable prospect, and the percentage of those which make mines is even smaller. For this reason it would be manifestly unfair to require a prospector to perform anything like $100 worth of work before securing a right to record. As the law stands at present, the act of discovery gives the prospector a right to record and hold a claim for one year. He has therefore several months in which to secure the money necessary for assessment work or to dispose of his find to those who will do the work. A prospector may be out all summer and locate three or four claims. These finds, in their undeveloped state, represent his reward for his time and money spent in their discovery. He certainly should have the right to record the same and dispose of them if he can. To debar him from doing so would be to drive him out of the business unless he be a man of means, which is very rarely the case.

There can be no question as to the existence of the abuse complained of by the provincial mineralogist, but it may well be questioned whether the remedy he would apply for its cure would not be more detrimental to the district than the abuse itself. There cannot be too many prospectors in the hills. As a class, they are probably as poorly paid as any class of mechanics, and their calling is beset with dangers which men in other occupations are seldom called upon to face. It is to be regretted that the greed of some retards the development of the mineral resources of the province, but in seeking to overcome this difficulty, the government should be careful not to impose impossible conditions upon all prospectors save those who have strong financial backing.

The Policy for the Klondyke.

The New York Journal's patriotism is of a different brand from that of many of its contemporaries. If more of the newspapers in the United States were like the Journal in this respect, there would be little ill-feeling between the United States and Canada. In a recent issue it says: "The American transportation interests on the Pacific are disturbed by the action of the government in making Dyea a subport of entry, thereby enabling Canadian vessels to participate in the profits of the Yukon traffic. They think that this attractive business should have been wholly reserved for themselves. Their discontent will not be shared, however, by the general public. Even with the freest competition the ship owners will clear immense profits, entirely unexpected a few months ago, and the gold hunters will have difficulty in securing accommodations. Besides, it would be poor policy to display a grasping spirit with regard to the profits of transporting our people to the mines that lie wholly within Canadian territory. Retaliation would be too easy and effective. The Canadians are already grumbling because the bulk of their golden harvest bids fair to be reaped by Americans, and if we should set them the example of a narrowly selfish policy on our side of the line, it would not take much persuasion to induce them to follow it on theirs. The best thing for both nations will be to treat the Arctic gold-bearing region as one country, as far as the laws will permit. Very likely the deposits on the American side of the boundary will be found to be as valuable as on the British side. A rule that works against one people today may work against the other tomorrow. If we start in the beginning with the intention of giving everybody a fair chance we shall save much trouble for all concerned."

McPhee's Missing Angle-brace.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of James McPhee's angle-brace in company with George Stephenson on Tuesday, July 27th, was responsible for a police court case on Monday, which employed magistrate Crease, chief Woolverton, lawyer Macdonald and four mechanics the greater part of the morning in its unravelling. The evidence of McPhee and a man who was with him in the electric light supply house, was direct. They swore positively that the brace went out of the shop in Stephenson's left hand. McPhee further stated that he thought Stephenson was borrowing the brace at the time. That he questioned him the next day about it, when Stephenson denied having taken the brace. Lawyer Macdonald was building up a good case for the defence until Stephenson was put into the box to testify in his own behalf, but he managed to spike his counsel's guns effectually. He said first that he did not take the brace, but in a few minutes he shifted around and said that he did not know whether he had taken it or not. He did not remember having taken it. If he had taken it he did not know what had became of it, and had not taken it with the intention of stealing it. The evidence was clearly against Stephenson, but as the men were in a manner joint occupants of the building from which the brace was taken, magistrate Crease placed a very charitable construction upon Stephenson's action. He found him guilty, but allowed him to go on deferred sentence.

The Police Report for July.

Charles B. Woolverton, chief of police, gives some very interesting figures in his report for the month of July. It showed during the month prosecutions were entered in 49 instances and convictions obtained in 44 cases, two prisoners being discharged for want of evidence, two prosecutions withdrawn and one case dismissed. The calendar of offences was made up as follows: Vagrancy, 10; drunk and disorderly, 14; swearing on street, 2; theft, 3; indecent exposure 1; giving liquor to drunkard, 1; infraction of Waterworks By-lay, 2; trades licenses, 1; streets and sidewalks, 4; fire limits, 1; Animals Act. 1; disorderly conduct, 9. These offenders were assessed $354.40 in fines. The tax upon drunkenness and disorderly conduct was $46, swearing upon the streets netted $28, indecent exposure $5, infractions of city by-laws $95.40, and disorderly conduct $180. Five men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment at hard labor. One vagrant received one month, two thieves received one month each, and two drunks received 14 and 7 days respectively. Twenty-nine arrests were made during the month, and 20 cases prosecuted or summons.

A Short Sighted Policy.

The editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal does not agree with the editor of the Victoria Province in saying that the federal government's contemplated policy in the Yukon is a wise one. In short, the editor of the Journal goes so sar as to say that the government would be making a mistake in following out the policy approved so warmly by the Province, and sets out the following reasons: "The right of the Canadian government to make such regulations is unquestionable; the policy is doubtful. It was, of course, to be expected that the Canadian government would take measures to reimburse itself for the expenses of administration in the new district, and there is a plausible reason for a departure from the policy of liberality in granting public mineral land for the purpose of developing the unsettled parts of the country, since it is likely that the Yukon district has few natural resources besides its mines, and when the latter are exhausted the district will be abandoned: but this looks only to the easily worked placer deposits and fails to take into account the lodes from whence they originated, which some day will require capital and industrial freedom for their exploitation."

The Fogs of the Klondyke.

There is one danger about going to the Klondyke at this season of the year which not many people think of. One account says that the winter weather up there would not be so bad if it were not for the fogs. A physician was speaking of that yesterday, and he said: "That fog is the pogonip; that is, the air is filled with innumerable particles of floating ice: just such an air as killed so many men in Hamilton, Nevada, and Leadville, Colorado, when the miners first went to those places. The altitude in the Nevada and Colorado camps made what the latitude will make on the Upper Yukon, and it will not be strange if pneumonia becomes so prevalent that people will call it endemic, and in many cases the patients will not live two days after being attacked."

A KNOT IN THE BY-LAW.

What Section Three of the Fire By-Law Means is Much in Doubt.

Police magistrate Crease on Monday dismissed the case against George W. Brown, charged with violating the fire limits by-law in erecting a frame building within the fire limits. The magistrate in dismissing the case held that the complaint had been laid prematurely. The evidence adduced did not clearly show that the erection so far as it had proceeded was an infraction of section 3 of by-law No. 11.

In analyzing section three of the by-law under which the complaint was laid, the magistrate recited that it provides that no building shall be erected within the fire limits "unless its outside walls shall be of brick or stone or material of like nature, and unless the party walls thereof are composed of brick, stone, etc." The section further provides that all buildings which shall or may hereafter be constructed or erected within the said fire limits, shall have front and rear walls of not less than one foot in thickness, and if any building shall be more than two stories in height (above the basement) the front and rear walls of the basement of the first story shall not be less than sixteen inches in thickness, and the front and rear walls of the stories above the second (that is the third story and so on) shall not be less than twelve inches in thickness."

The magistrate pointed out that none but party and rear walls were dealt with in the above quotation, and that this peculiar feature presented itself: If a building of three or more stories be erected, the front and rear walls (nothing being said as to side walls) of the basement, must by the section be sixteen inches in thickness. What no doubt was intended was that the walls of the first story above the basement should be that thickness, but the section clearly did not say so. Nothing was said in the part of the section just quoted as to the thickness of the walls of the first and second stories, but front and rear walls of the stories above the second (that is third or fourth as the case may be) shall not be less than twelve inches thick, though inferentially from a foregoing part of the section these walls of the first and second stories should not be less than one foot in thickness. Side walls of any thickness might be erected to any height.

The part of the section which deals with foundations does not specify of what the walls shall consist, but they shall be six inches thicker than those built upon them. This dimension conflicts with that of the rear and front walls of a basement. Statutes, and therefore by-laws, which take away a natural right must be read strictly. The evidence given in the case does not disclose the width of the sills which have been constructed, nor does it show what height of building is to be erected. Something may yet be done to what is already built by the defendant Brown before a superstructure is added.

The reference in section three to outside, party, rear and front walls is, to say the least, anything but clear. Nothing has been shown in the evidence as to what kind of a superstructure will be erected. Subsequent action of the defendant may disclose an infraction of the by-law, but this I have no power to deal with now. I dismiss this charge without costs.

The action of the magistrate in dismissing this case does not help the defendant Brown in the least. His remarks upon the indefiniteness of section 3 of the by-law, point to the necessity of having it redrawn, but in so far as prosecutions under the by-law go, they can be made under the second section, which requires every person putting up a building within the fire limits to secure a permit before commencing work.

The Drop in Silver.

Silver went down to 57 cents in New York on Thursday, and there is no prospect of any immediate recovery. The London Standard, in commenting upon the decline, says: "It is difficult to see where the decline will stop. Since Japan threw silver over there has been no outlet for the production of the mines. India might reopen her mint and relieve the monetary stringency in all her markets, but her position is so bare financially that she must borrow money with which to do that. Nothing therefore is likely to be done."

Why Clubs Pay No License.

The city council of Chicago at its first meeting after the summer vacation is expected to pass an ordinance which has been recommended by the license committee compelling all clubs where alcoholic liquors are sold to members or guests to take out a license at $500 a year. This is as it should be. In this province clubs are not obliged to pay a liquor license because the members of the Union club in Victoria objected to any police surveillance, and the cabinet ministers are all members of that club.

Another American Gets a Contract.

Contractor George Nelson has returned to Spokane from eastern Canada and left Thursday to commence work on the contract he has obtained with colonel T. J. Booth, of Winnipeg on the Crow's Nest Pass road. The contract is for the rock work for a section 100 miles in length. It will be carried on in the vicinity of McLeod, Alberta.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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J. C. GWILLIM, B.A.Sc. & W. S. JOHNSON, B.A.Sc. —Mining Engineers and Analytical Chemists, Slocan City, B. C.

LODGE MEETINGS.

NELSON LODGE, NO. 23, A. F. & A. M. Meets second Wednesday in each month. Sojourning brethren invited.

The Ames Holden Co's special "Columbia," "Vancouver," "Kootenay" should be worn by everybody who wants a first-class mountain boot.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING ..... AUGUST 7, 1897

THE alien labor act recently put into force in this province by the federal government is evidently very much misunderstood by United States journals. They appear to think that it precludes Americans from working in this province for wages. In this they will probably find themselves mistaken. The bill, as originally introduced in the Canadian parliament, contemplated such exclusion of Americans, but before being passed this section appears to have been struck out. As printed in the eastern Canadian papers, the bill goes no further than the exclusion of citizens of the United States who attempt to enter the Dominion under contract. It is true that the government has taken steps to prevent citizens of the United States from securing employment upon the Crow's Nest Pass railway, but it will doubtless transpire that this is effected through an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway company and not through the enforcement of the alien labor act. The successive governments of the United States have given Canadians sufficient cause for passing the most stringent of laws against United States citizens working in Canada, but up to the present the Canadian parliament has gone no further than to exclude aliens coming into the country under contract. There not an illiberal clause in the Canadian alien labor act, and in this respect it differs from much legislation of the United States government upon the same subject.

THE editor of the Province works himself into a glow of admiration for the Laurier government over the announcement that the government has decided to reserve every alternate claim in the placer districts henceforth discovered in the territory of Athabasca, which includes the Klondyke. Although the Province refers to this as "broad-minded and far-sighted statesmanship," it is not yet settled that the federal government will make any such move. The wisdom of it is far from being beyond question. If it is desirable that the auriferous creek beds of Athabasca be worked, such a regulation must appear undesirable. It can hardly be said that it would encourage or promote mining. If there is a benefit in retaining one-half of the placer ground in the district, why not secure double the benefit by retaining it all, and shut out the individual prospector altogether? It can easily be seen that there would be grave difficulties encountered in enforcing any such regulation. In addition, it would be unfair to those who have had the pluck to face the hardships of the Klondyke. If the government wishes to secure a revenue from the placer miners, the best way is to impose a royalty upon the gold secured. It will be better for the Klondyke and better for the government if the latter keeps out of the mining business. Had premier Turner proposed any such move with respect to provincial placer ground, it is doubtful if the Province would have seen so much merit in it.

ALDERMAN FEETZEL has given notice of his intention to introduce a by-law to provide for the payment of a salary to mayor Houston. Just what remuneration the council will vote remains to be seen, but the opinion is general that the corporation should pay a substantial salary. The maximum salary allowed under the municipal act is $2000 per annum, and the alderman may fix any sum they like up to this amount. It is not likely that any salaries will be voted to the aldermen. The city is not in a position to pay salaries sufficiently high to compensate the aldermen for their services, and for this reason the present council is likely to set its successors an example by voting no salary at all. It is manifestly to the interest of the city, and the council should make it worth one man's while to give practically his whole time to the service of the city. This cannot be done if the money is divided and sub-divided until it offers no substantial reward for service whatever. The business of the corporation is like the business of any private citizen, in as much as it requires constant attention. The citizens cannot expect this if they do not pay for it.

ALL the contracts for the performance of work in connection with the new waterworks system have been let, and actual work upon the same will be commenced at once. These contracts aggregate $11,334, and engineer McCulloch is of the opinion that the corporation has secured very good figures upon the work. To this total there is yet to be added the cost of the pipe and other materials necessary for distribution system throughout the city. This, together with the amount paid for the purchase and improvement of the present system will, it is thought, bring the total charge for waterworks up to $32,000. The tenders for pipe and other materials will be opened on Tuesday.

ALDERMAN DOW has given notice of his intention to introduce several very desirable by-laws at the next meeting of the city council. They include a by-law to license and regulate the sale of milk, providing suitable tests for the same, and a by-law to provide for the sale and weight of all bread sold within the city, and a by-law to license and regulate wood and coal dealers. Although the necessity for these by-laws is manifest, it is not to be assumed that the people engaged in these businesses in Nelson are any worse than those engaged similarly in any other place. In all cities of any size it has been found necessary to protect the public from frauds common to such lines of business. If those so engaged in Nelson do not adulterate their milk, weigh their bread light, and measure their cord-wood short, the by-law will protect them, and should be welcomed by them as cheerfully as it will be by the consumers.

IF the editor of the Kootenaian will persist in saying that there is no difference between the sentence which he published as clipped from THE TRIBUNE, and the sentence as it appeared in THE TRIBUNE of July 17th, it will be difficult for THE TRIBUNE to convince him that he is a liar. For the same reason it will be difficult to convince him that he is an ass. For the benefit of the Kootenaian's readers, the sentence as it appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and as it was misquoted in the Kootenaian, is reproduced:

As it appeared in THE TRIBUNE: "Just what affinity exists between McIvor Tyndall and the millionaires, is left a matter for conjecture, as is also the disparee which intervenes between he and them."	As it was misquoted in the Kootenaian: "Just what affinity exists between McIvor Tyndall and the millionaires, is left a matter for conjecture, as is also the difference that exists between he and them."

IT is reported that orders have been issued to the mounted police in the territory of Athabasca to prevent all miners who have not one year's provisions with them from crossing the Canadian border into the Klondyke. This action on the part of the police is no doubt taken to prevent suffering from famine. Many of those who have started for the gold fields have had but one idea, and that was to reach the gold diggings. To these people supplies were a secondary consideration. To admit them would be to invite famine, not only to themselves but to those who had taken the precaution to bring in their own provisions.

CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE is not the only judge who has neglected to respect the dignity of the grand jury and has suffered thereby. Last week judge Owers read the riot act to a grand jury in Leadville, Colorado, urging them to indict certain officials for neglect of duty. The jurors resented the action of the judge by bringing in two indictments against judge Owers himself, and there is something of a sensation progressing in that section at present.

IT is again announced that justice McCreight will shortly retire from the bench on account of his inability to hear. It is said that the failing justice will not take any new cases, but will content himself with winding up the business which he has in hand. Justice McCreight was deaf enough to have retired a year ago.

IT IS IMPORTANT...

All persons wishing to visit the Goat River, Duck Creek, Summit Creek, Fort Sheppard, Priest Lake, or Fort Steele Mining Districts should know that by taking the Steamer Alberta or Ainsworth for Ockonook, Idaho, and purchasing their supplies of the old reliable Ockonook General Store, they will get their goods at Spokane retail prices and be from 20 to 50 miles nearer the above named districts than at any other supply point on the Kootenai River.

J. I. BARNES Manager
OCKONOOK GENERAL STORE

Klondyke..
FOR GOLD
But for good values go to
FARLEY & SIMPSON
Who on August 1st will inaugurate a
STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS

SEE OUR PRICES:

50-pound sack Hungarian flour	$1 10
50-pound sack Spokane flour	1 20
No. 1 Creamery butter, 5 pounds	1 00
Cooking butter, 10 pounds	1 00
Canadian Cheese, 3 pounds	1 00
Granulated sugar, 17 pounds	1 00
No. 1 sugar, 20 pounds	1 00
Rice, 20 pounds	1 00
Salt, Liverpool, fine, 50 pounds	1 00
Ranch eggs, 6 dozen	1 00
Evaporated apples, 12 pounds	1 00
Evaporated peaches, 8 pounds	1 00
Evaporated prunes, 12 pounds	1 00
Currants, 12 pounds	1 00
Raisins, 12 pounds	1 00
Costa Rica coffee, 5 pounds	1 00
Lion coffee, 5 packages	1 00
Arbuckles' coffee, 5 packages	1 00
Beans, 25 pounds	1 00
Split peas, 20 pounds	1 00

ALL OTHER GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS AT BED ROCK PRICES

Nelson Sawmill Company, Limited

Kiln-dried and other Lumber can now be obtained at the yard; also Sashes, Doors, Veranda and Newel Posts, Base and Corner Blocks, Brackets, Balusters, Mouldings, Etc., Etc., at lowest prices.

SLOCAN CITY

The business centre for the rich mines on Springer Creek and Slocan Lake. This is one of the richest districts in British Columbia.

Lots $100 to $500 each

FRANK FLETCHER, Trustee.

Asheroft & McClelland

BLACKSMITHING AND EXPERT HORSESHOEING

Wagon Repairing Promptly Attended to by a First-Class Wheelwright

Special attention given to all kinds of repairing and custom work from outside points

SHOP: Cor. Baker and Hall Sts. Nelson.

Say! are you going to
KLONDYKE?
Not while I can buy
ICE COLD BEER
For 25 cents a quart at the
VICTORIA HOTEL, C. F. GOODWIN, PROPRIETOR
VICTORIA STREET, NELSON

A New Typewriter---Made by a Canadian Firm.

We have had the pleasure of looking over the New Empire Typewriter, a Canadian made machine, and find it a marvel of simplicity through which the makers claim durability. The types strike direct, moving only two inches on a steel bed, giving speed and great manifolding power. Each type at time of writing is locked, ensuring perfect alignment. The writing is visible doing away with the lifting of a heavy carriage; the touch is easy, the response quick and the type do not appear to lock. Ruling vertical and horizontal may be done on it and the price is less than half that of other standard machines. So confident are the makers of the success of their machine they will refund the money of any unsatisfied purchaser after a ten days' trial. The Thomson Stationery Company of Vancouver and Nelson are to be congratulated on securing the general agency for B. C. The machines seem to us to be at the top in merit and bottom in price.

A. C. EWART
ARCHITECT
Room 6, Clements & Hillyer Block, Nelson

Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd.
Capital $1,500,000. Head Offices Toronto, Ontario.
MINERS! You can make use of water power 50 miles from your mines with our system
We can also sell you complete telephone outfits and install them.
British Columbia Branch Offices Granville Street—VANCOUVER Kootenay District—NELSON Frank Darling, Kootenay Agent

Wire Rope, Feed Water Heaters, Elevators, Shafting, Pulleys, Pipe Cutters, Special Tools, and a new lot of Tube Cleaners just in. Roebling's Wire Rope. Roebling, San Francisco / Darling Bros., Montreal
FRANK DARLING, Agent.

The Kootenay Lake Sawmill
Kaslo, B. C.
Will start about March 15th with about double its former capacity in all departments. 7,000,000 feet of logs under contract for early delivery.

The Planing Mill and Factory
Is now running full time under the management of C. E. Doty, a competent draughtsman and mechanic who will furnish special drawings free of charge.

New Designs
In house interiors, office and store fixtures, dado work, mantles, brackets, mouldings, book cases, furniture, turnings, carving, grill work, and band sawing. Orders for all such work executed in an artistic manner.

One Car Glass
Direct from Belgium expected this month. Rough and dressed lumber, laths, etc., always in stock.

Two Cars Sash and Doors
Yard and branch office foot of Hendryx Stre Nelson.
G. O. BUCHANAN

The Club Hotel
Formerly Stanley House
Under new management
Refurnished and Renovated throughout
Everything new and first-class
Electric lights and modern improvements
E. J. Curran, Proprietor

OUTLET HOTEL
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
J. C. BLANDY & CO., Proprietors, BALFOUR
This famous and delightful summer resort has been taken over by the above firm and will be conducted in the future in a first-class manner
GOOD SHOOTING AND FISHING
LAWN TENNIS GROUNDS
COOL PIC-NIC GROVES
PARTIES PROVIDED FOR
RATES: $2 00 AND $2 50 PER DAY.

W. J. G. DICKSON
REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION AGENT MINING BROKER
BEALEY BLOCK, BAKER STREET, NELSON.

FOR SALE.
Several valuable business sites on Baker St.
Business block--two stores--Baker street.
Business block—three stores all rented—on two 30-foot lots, with offices above.
Residence lots, 50 feet frontage, Vernon St.
Apply to W. J. G. DICKSON.

BUILDING LOTS.
NOTICE.
Having appointed W. J. G. Dickson local agent for Addition A to the townsite of Nelson, intending purchasers of lots, or persons wishing information, plans, or price-lists of the addition, will please apply to him.
F. C. INNES.

BOECKH'S SUPERIOR PAINTERS BRUSHES
Always Reliable and as Represented
BOECKH'S HOUSEHOLD BRUSHES AND BROOMS
For Sale by all Leading Dealers
Chas. Boeckh & Sons, Manufacturers of Brushes Brooms and Woodenware Toronto, Ont.

CIGARS
HERALDO, MONOGRAM, SCHILLAR
Manufactured by The George E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd. UNION MADE CIGARS
SOLE AGENT, NELSON, B. C. S. J. MIGHTON

Nelson Planing Mill.
FOOT OF HALL STREET, NELSON.
T. W. GRAY, Proprietor.
Doors, Sash, Band Sawing, Turned Work, and Office Fittings. Just arrived and in stock, a carload of Chance's English Rolled Glass; all sizes up to 4 by 6 feet.

M. McDONALD
General Commission and Manufacturers' Agent
AGENCIES:
Great West Oatmeal Mills, Pilot Mound, Manitoba
The R. M. Smith Biscuit Factory, Victoria, B. C.
The Virden Roller Mills, Virden, Manitoba
Smith & Fischel, Cigars, St. Jerome, Quebec
KOOTENAY HEADQUARTERS, NELSON, B. C.

Charles A. Waterman & Co.
Office: Bealey Block, Baker Street, Nelson.
Auctioneers, Real Estate and General Commission Agents,
CUSTOM BROKERS AND NOTARIES PUBLIC
IMPROVED NELSON RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE

Lawrence Hardware Co.
DEALERS IN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Stoves, Graniteware, Miners' Supplies.
Tinsmithing and Plumbing
Full stock of Builders' and Miners' Supplies
Estimates Furnished on Application

WINDOW SHADES - - -
A new consignment of window shades embracing the latest colors has just been received by
- - - D. McARTHUR & CO.
NELSON, B. C.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO
Near corner Victoria and Stanley streets
Views of all parts of Kootenay
Photographs in the latest styles
Guarantee satisfaction
Mrs. Johnson.

THE TREMONT
NELSON
MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors.
Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and miners.

MUSIC LESSONS
Mrs. Morley is prepared to receive pupils for piano, violin or organ. For terms
Apply to Thomson Stationery Co., Ltd., Nelson

D. R. MATHISON
DENTIST
Will open a dentist parlor in George Neelands new building on Baker street as soon as same is completed.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital, all paid up. $12,000,000
Rest. - - - 6,000,000

Sir DONALD A. SMITH.....President
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NELSON BRANCH
N.W. Cor. Baker and Stanley Streets.

— BRANCHES IN —
LONDON (England), NEW YORK, CHICAGO
and in the principal cities in Canada.

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers
GRANT COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
available in any part of the world.
DRAFTS ISSUED COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
RATE OF INTEREST (at present) 3 Per Cent.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

Charles E. Sealey, city clerk, prepared the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the corporation up to Saturday, July 31st. It was received at the council meeting on Monday and filed:

RECEIPTS.	
Miscellaneous	$ 35 00
Water rates (July)	470 50
Licenses	3,817 50
Police court fines	99 55
Overdraft at Bank of Montreal	8,507 38
	$13,530 83

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Water works	$5,820 61
Special police	187 83
Streets	3,062 90
Fire department	509 95
Salaries	177 35
Printing and stationery	425 97
Plant and tools	247 61
Sidewalks	2,386 20
Interest	13 75
Lock-up	274 15
Health	59 75
Miscellaneous	154 20
	$13,530 83

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON

BY-LAW NO. 1

A by-law to authorize the municipal council of the corporation of the City of Nelson to borrow the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00), to be used in the construction of public works of immediate necessity.

Whereas, by section 2 of the "Speedy Incorporation of Towns Act, 1897," it is provided that the council of the municipality of the City of Nelson may in the year 1897 pass by-laws for contracting debts, by borrowing money or otherwise, and for levying rates for the payment of such debts on the rateable lands or improvements, either or both, or the rateable property of the municipality, for any works of immediate necessity, which are within the jurisdiction of the council; such debts however not to exceed in the whole the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00);

And Whereas it is necessary and expedient to construct, maintain and operate a system of water works for supplying the inhabitants of the said municipality with water for domestic and other purposes; and also to construct, maintain and operate a sewerage system for the purposes of the said municipality; and also to construct and erect a lockup and fire hall, and to provide fire appliances for the protection of the city, and to make street improvements as quickly as possible;

And Whereas, it will be requisite to raise annually by special rate the sum of four thousand three hundred dollars ($4300.00) for paying the said debt and interest;

Now, Therefore, the municipal council of the corporation of the City of Nelson enacts as follows:

1. "Public Works Loan By-Law No. 1, 1897," is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

2. It shall and may be lawful for the mayor of the corporation of the City of Nelson to borrow upon the credit of the said corporation, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00), and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the said corporation, for the purposes and with the objects hereinbefore recited.

3. It shall be lawful for the mayor of the said corporation to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sum or sums as may be required for the purposes and objects aforesaid, not exceeding, however, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00), each of the said debentures being of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the corporation and signed by the mayor thereof.

4. The said debentures shall bear date the 15th day of July, A. D. 1897, and shall be made payable in twenty (20) years from the said date, in lawful money of Canada, at the head office of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, Quebec, which said place of payment shall be designated by said debentures, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

5. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five (5) per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable semi-annually at said head office of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, Quebec, in lawful money of Canada, on the 15th day of July and 15th day of January, respectively, in each and every year during the currency thereof, and it shall be expressed in said debentures and coupons to be so payable.

6. It shall be lawful for the mayor of the said corporation to negotiate and sell the said debentures, or any of them, for less than par; but in no case shall the said debentures, or any of them, be negotiated or sold for less than ninety-five per centum of their face value, including the cost of negotiating and sale, brokerage, and all other incidental expenses.

7. There shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of said debentures, the sum of $2500 for the payment of interest and $1800 for the payment of the said debt by special rate sufficient therefor, on all the rateable property in the said municipality.

8. It shall be lawful for the said municipal council to repurchase any of the said debentures upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the legal holder or holders thereof, or any part thereof, either at the time of sale or any subsequent time or times, and all debentures so repurchased shall forthwith be cancelled and destroyed, and no re-issue of debentures shall be made in consequence of such re-purchase.

9. This by-law shall take effect on and after the 15th day of August, A. D. 1897.

10. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the "Public Works Loan By-law, No. 1, 1897."

Read first, second, and third times the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1897.

Reconsidered and finally passed and adopted the 4th day of August, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL.] JOHN HOUSTON, Mayor.
CHARLES E. SEALEY, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the municipal council of the corporation of the City of Nelson, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1897, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have said by-law or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the supreme court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

CHARLES E. SEALEY, City Clerk.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON

BY-LAW NO. 13.

Whereas it is deemed expedient for the better protection of the citizens and property against fire that a by-law should be passed regulating the erection, maintainance and use of all wires and equipments that may be used within the City of Nelson for the purpose of conducting electricity for lighting houses and premises within the limits of the city.

Therefore be it enacted by the municipal council of the Corporation of the City of Nelson as follows:

1. That the municipal council may by resolution from time to time appoint an inspector of wires and buildings at such salary as may be thought fit, whose duties it shall be to see that the regulations contained in this by-law are enforced and carried out.

2. That all wires and equipments that may be erected and maintained in connection with the electric lighting of any buildings and premises within the limits of the City of Nelson shall be conducted, arranged and maintained in accordance with the following regulations, that is to say:

(1). That the conducting wires shall be of copper, and shall have a weight per running foot at least equal to that of the wire (or parallel groups of wires) constituting the main circuit of the magnetic regulator of the electric lamps (arc lamps), or of the armature of the machine employed, whichever of these is the greatest.

(2). All joints on wires shall be so made as to secure perfect and durable contacts, which shall always maintain a degree of conductivity at the joint at least equal to that of the wire generally.

(3). The joint shall be so made as in the ordinary "telegraph splice," that it is mechanically secure against motion and displacement, and shall then be further electrically connected by solder so applied as to leave no corrosive or otherwise injurious substance on the connection. After joining and soldering the joint shall be covered with insulating material in such a way as to make the insulation of the joint as good as that of the rest of the line.

(4). A joint made by the process of electric welding would be the equivalent of one made as indicated above, but no joint depending upon solder for its mechanical integrity, either wholly or in part, will be allowed.

(5). Outside "drop" wires shall be covered with at least two coatings, one of insulating material, impervious to water, next to the wire, and the other of some substance fitted to resist abrasion or like mechanical injury, and shall be firmly secured to substantial approved insulators adequately supported.

(6). Overhead conducting wires shall be supported on poles as far as possible, so that they can be readily reached for inspection, and when this cannot be done, and special permit is granted allowing them to be carried over or attached to buildings, they shall be supported at least seven feet above the general level of the roof, and at least one foot above the ridge of "pitch roofs."

(7). When wires approach buildings to enter them they must be so located as not to be readily reached by the occupants of such buildings, and, in the case of arc light systems, must maintain a minimum distance of ten inches apart, except where the wires are carried in conduits.

(8). When these exterior electric light wires are near other conductors of any kind capable of carrying off a part of the current if contact should be made, dead insulated guard irons shall be placed so as to prevent such contact in case of accidents affecting the wires or their supports.

(9). Like precautions shall be taken where acute angles occur in the line wires.

(10). Overhead wires from the main circuit or pole lines in the street to the insulators attached to the buildings which they enter shall not be less than ten inches apart from arc wires, or six inches from incandescent wires carrying currents of 250 C. M. I. as a maximum. They shall be securely and rigidly supported to insulators of glass, porcelain or other approved material.

(11). Wherever electric light wires enter buildings through their exterior walls the wires shall be firmly supported and encased in tubes of non-conducting material not liable to absorb moisture, and so placed as to prevent the entrance of rain water along the wires (e. g., the tubes shall slope upwards as they pass inward through the wall).

(12). Both the ingoing and returning wires, where arc lights are supplied, must enter the buildings at the same location, and pass through an approved manual "cut-out box" or switch, which shall be placed where it shall be of easy access to firemen and the police.

(13). In the interior of buildings wires for arc lights, besides being covered with an insulating covering, such as has already been described, shall in all cases be securely attached and supported by insulators, which shall keep them out of contact with any wall, partition, ceiling, or floor, so as to secure an air space of at least one-quarter of an inch between the wire and any adjacent wall, partition, floor or ceiling, and wherever the wires cross or come near to any other wires, pipes or other conductors, the wires shall be rigidly secured and separated from each other, or any other conductors by means of some rigid non-conducting material.

(14). Arc wires of opposite polarities (i. e., the incoming and outgoing wires from each lamp, or of each circuit), shall be kept at a distance of not less than eight inches from each other, except within the structure of lamps or on switch boards, cut out boxes or the like where a nearer approach is necessary.

(15). In exceptional cases, however, where the wires are so rigidly secured and insulated that contact or connection between them is quite impossible, they may be allowed to approach much nearer (e. g., if each wire or conductor is covered with a thick and impeccable insulation, which, in turn, is covered by a leaden sheath or pipe, and then two or more such pipes are enclosed in an iron pipe in such a manner that injury to the lead covered cables is impossible, this would be an allowable substitute for the eight inches of absolute separation called for in the general rule).

(16). Whenever wires are carried through walls, partitions or floors within a building they shall be surrounded by a special rigid insulating tube or casing impervious to water, and shall be so attached and supported as to be secure from abrasion or other mechanical injury. Note: (Soft rubber tubing will not meet the above requirements as an insulator).

(17). The exterior frames and other exposed parts of arc lamps shall be securely insulated from the electric circuit, and all such lamps shall have glass globes surrounding the light, and inclosed below so as to prevent the falling of ignited particles. Where inflammable materials are placed below such lamps the globe shall be surrounded by a wire netting capable of keeping the parts of the globe in place if it is fractured in use.

(18). In show windows and other places where inflammable materials are displayed, and in factories and wood-working establishments where "flyings" may be present in the air, each arc lamp shall be provided with a "spark-arrester."

(19). Each arc lamp shall be provided with a hand switch, and also with an automatic switch, which shall shunt the current round the carbons before the arc between them reaches a dangerous length.

(20). In the distribution of the conductors through buildings, "concealed work," such as the placing of wires under floors or within partitions, walls, or ceilings, shall be avoided as much as possible; but in no case shall a wire of a less size than No. 12 gauge be used in "concealed work."

(21). In perfectly and securely dry localities an approved insulated wire without water proof covering may be used, provided the wires are not concealed, and are supported by cleats or insulators.

(22). Whenever the wires are to be in any way covered up they must be coated with an approved waterproof insulation, or otherwise protected in such manner as may from time to time be approved by the inspector.

(23). In all cases of concealed work the person, persons, or body corporate proposing to introduce the same shall furnish the inspector with a detailed diagram of the work, showing the kind and size of wire used at the different branches, with particulars as to the insulation and in what material embedded, location of cut-outs, switches, etc., the diagram to be signed and sworn to by the person or officers of the company and filed with the inspector for reference.

(24). If wires are embedded in the plaster of walls, ceilings, or partitions, they shall be separated by not less than ten inches from each other, in addition to being insulated as above described, unless they are enclosed in approved conduits.

(25). All conductors used inside buildings, in connection with the electric wiring thereof, must be protected when passing through walls, floors, partitions, timbers, or any part of the structure of the building, by a waterproof, non-combustible, insulating or hard rubber tube.

(26). All conductors used in connection with the electric wiring inside a building must be supported wholly on non-combustible insulators constructed so as to prevent, as far as possible, the insulating coverings of the wire from coming into contact with other substances than the insulating supports;

(27). At the entrance of an electric wire into any building, there shall be an approved switch placed in the service conductors, by which the current may be entirely cut off from the interior wiring of the building;

(28). In buildings in course of construction, terminal wires shall be so arranged as to be secure from injury by the plasterers;

(29). Wires insulated as above may be covered or embedded in mouldings, in dry stations, but in breweries, paper mills, dye houses, and other like places where they are exposed to moisture, they shall be carried out of contact with the walls, ceilings, and the like, on approved insulators, or in such water-proof and insulating conduits as may be approved by the inspector;

(30). Conduits to be approved shall be continuous from one junction to another, or to fixtures, and be of material that will resist the fusing of wire or wires they contain without destroying or igniting the conduit, and if not entirely embedded in plaster or other non-combustible material, or not inflammable themselves, must have an outer covering which is non-inflammable, and be so placed that they will be protected from injury or breakage, and all wires intended to carry more than five ampere currents shall be placed in separate conduits, unless a special permit is issued for same, on branches imbedded for wires of five ampere currents and less; the positive and negative wires, if properly insulated, may be placed in the same conduit, provided a double pole safety fuse is inserted at each branch connection;

(31). In these systems, where alternating currents of high electromotive force are used on the main line, and secondary currents of low electromotive force are developed in local "converters" or "transformers," the entire primary circuit and the transformers shall, where possible, be excluded from any building, and confined to the aerial line (the transformers being attached to the poles or to the exterior of the buildings), or to the underground conduits if such are used, or placed in fire-proof vaults or exterior buildings;

(32). In those cases, however, where it may not be possible to exclude the transformers and entire primary from the building, the following precautions shall be strictly observed:

(33). The transformer shall be constructed with or enclosed in a fire-proof or non-combustible case, and located at a point as near as possible as that at which the primary wires enter the buildings. Between these points the conductors shall be heavily insulated with a coating of approved water-proof material, and in addition, shall be so covered in and protected that mechanical injury to them or contact with them shall be practically impossible:

(34). These primary conductors, if within a building, shall also be furnished with a double pole switch or separate switches on the ingoing and return wires, and also with automatic double pole cut-out where they enter the building, or where they leave the main line on the pole, or in the conduit. The switches above referred to should, if possible, be enclosed in secure and fire-proof boxes outside the building:

(35). Where there is a possible exposure to water, the first or second coating shall be impervious to the fluid:

(36). For incandescent lamp fixtures and electroliers, exceptions may be made to the foregoing rule in which the wires can be placed nearer than the prescribed distance to each other or to other conductors, provided the fixture is fully insulated at the base from house and ground piping, and further provided that a double pole safety catch is placed at the base of each fixture, or at the nearest branch connection, as may be required by the inspector:

(37). In all cases where combination (gas and electric) fixtures are used, extra precaution shall be taken to secure complete and continuous insulation from the gas piping:

(38). All machine shops, wires, and other parts of the electric systems, shall be so constructed, mounted and secured as to insure complete and continuous isolation, with such exceptions only as are hereinbefore stated, and in no case shall ground circuits be employed, or any part of the system be allowed to come in contact with the earth through gas or water pipes or the like:

(39). Wherever a current of such high electromotive force is employed that, if concentrated in one lamp or motor of the series, it would produce an arc capable of destroying or fusing part of such lamp, an automatic switch shall be introduced in each lamp or motor, by which it will be thrown out of circuit before the arc approaches any such dangerous extent:

(40). Wherever a connection is made between a larger and smaller conductor at the entrance or within a building, some approved automatic device shall be introduced into the circuit of the smaller conductor at or close to its junction, by which it shall be interrupted whenever the current passing is in excess of its safe carrying capacity:

(41). All cut-out boxes or switches which shift, transmit or break a current shall be mounted on incombustible bases, and so arranged as to close one circuit before they open another, and operate in such a manner that no arc can be formed between the contact surface when thrown "on" or "off." It shall be so far positive in its action that it cannot stop between the extreme positions. It must indicate upon inspection whether the current is on or off. This regulation applies to isolated plants as well as to those connected with central stations:

(42). The rules and regulations under the head of insulation, automatic cut-outs, and switches shall be observed where electric motors are used, and, in addition, the motor frames shall be properly insulated, and so mounted as to be free from grounds, and each motor shall be provided with an approved switch to prevent an excessive flow of currents:

(43). When the current for lights and power is taken from storage batteries, the same general regulations are to be observed:

(44). "High potential circuits or wires:" This term includes all wires arranged with the view of carrying currents of more than two hundred and fifty volts difference of potential between any two parts of the system, even if such current is used to run incandescent lamps:

(45). Low potential circuits or wires are such as do not carry more than two hundred and fifty volts:

(46). Before any wires laid or embedded in the plaster or material composing any walls, ceilings, or partitions of buildings are covered up or concealed, notice shall be given by the owner or contractor to the inspector requesting him to inspect the same. He shall so inspect within two days, and if he condemns them as not being laid or constructed in accordance with the provisions of this by-law, they shall be forthwith removed by the owner or contractor. Any owner or contractor failing to give the aforesaid notice before covering up or concealing the said wires, or failing, in the event of the said wires being condemned, to forthwith remove the same, shall be liable to the penalties of this by-law:

(47). The owner of any building in which electric wires are placed, or the contractor who has placed the same, shall pay to the inspector a fee of $2.00 for inspecting a building containing 25 outlets or under, a fee of $4.00 for inspecting a building containing 25 to 50 outlets, and a fee of $6.00 for inspecting a building containing 50 outlets or more; the said fees and no more being payable for all the visits of inspection and work.

3. Any person, persons, or body corporate, by themselves, their agents or servants, proposing or maintaining any wire used for the conduct of electricity within the limits of the City of Nelson contrary to the foregoing regulations shall be guilty of an infraction of this by-law, and liable to the penalties thereof.

4. Any person, persons, or body corporate, convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this by-law before the police magistrate or two justices of the peace having jurisdiction within the City of Nelson, shall forfeit and pay for such offence such sum not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100), together with the costs of prosecution as to the police magistrate, or other convicting justices, shall seem right; and in default of payment of said penalty and costs forthwith, the said penalty and costs, or penalty or costs only, may be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders, and in case of their being no distress found out of which the said penalty can be levied, the police magistrate, or other convicting justices may, under his hand and seal, issue a warrant committing such offender or offenders to the common gaol for any period not exceeding two months, with or without hard labor, unless the said penalty and costs be sooner paid.

5. This by-law shall be cited for all purposes as the "Electric Lighting and Wiring By-law, No. 13, 1897."

Read the first, and second times on June 23rd, 1897.
Read the third time on July 26th, 1897.
Reconsidered and finally passed on August 2nd, 1897.

[SEAL.] JOHN HOUSTON, Mayor.
CHARLES E. SEALEY, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed on the 2nd day of August, 1897, by the municipal council of the City of Nelson, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have said by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the supreme court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

CHARLES E. SEALEY, City Clerk.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON

BY-LAW NO. 14.

Whereas it is desirable and necessary to license and regulate plumbers in the City of Nelson, and to provide for the appointment of a plumbing inspector, and to provide for the effective plumbing, sewerage and draining of buildings.

Therefore be it enacted by the municipal council of the Corporation of the City of Nelson as follows:

1. The municipal council shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, appoint such inspector or inspectors of plumbing, hereinafter called plumbing inspectors, as may be found necessary; but no person shall be eligible for such appointment who shall not have passed a satisfactory examination for proficiency in both practice and theory of plumbing and drainage before the board of examiners as hereinafter provided.

2. Such inspector or inspectors shall be under the supervision of the mayor, and shall be paid such salary as the municipal council may determine.

3. A board of plumbing examiners is hereby constituted, to consist of the city engineer for the time being, who shall be chairman of the board, one practising physician, and one practical journeyman plumber, both of whom shall be appointed by the municipal council; and the board shall be called together at such times as the chairman shall find necessary.

4. In case any dispute arises under this by-law, as to whether any person or persons employed by any master plumber is a regularly educated, practical and experienced plumber, as in this by-law is provided, the plumbing inspector may notify the said workman to appear and be examined before such board of examiners, whose decision as to the competency of such man shall be final and conclusive.

5. The said board of examiners shall examine and may grant certificates of competency to any plumber who may apply for that purpose, and such certificate shall be recorded in the office of the city clerk, the person receiving the same paying a fee of one dollar therefor, and such plumber shall be a registered plumber of the city.

6. Upon and immediately after the passage of this by-law, and in every ensuing year on or before the first day of July, any person desiring to carry on business or trade as a master plumber within the City of Nelson, shall take out a license, for which he shall pay at the time of the issuing thereof the sum of twenty-five dollars, except as hereinbefore provided, and any person may take out a license under the provisions of this by-law on behalf of a partnership, firm, or company of which he may be a member.

7. No person shall receive a license unless he is of the full age of twenty-one years, and has a place within the City of Nelson, and furnishes a bond binding himself to the amount of $500.00, with at least two sureties in the sum of $250.00 each, to the satisfaction of the municipal council, or a bond to the same amount from a guarantee company, and that he will employ only registered plumbers who have received and hold a certificate of competency from the board of examiners to do all such plumbing work as he may engage to do, and whether he is a practical plumber himself or not, will not permit or allow any such work to be done by himself or in connection with the business except by such registered plumbers, and that he will not violate any of the terms and conditions, rules and regulations contained in this by-law, or in any other by-law which shall come into force from time to time in the City of Nelson respecting plumbing, drainage, sanitary matters and water works within the said city.

8. Every person desiring such license shall file with the city collector a petition in writing of the same, giving name of the applicant, and in case of a partnership, the name of each member thereof, together with the place of business, and asking to become a licensed master plumber, and said petition shall be accompanied by the bond and fee hereinbefore mentioned.

9. Any change of firm or location of the business shall be promptly reported to the city collector, and the license shall be kept in a conspicuous place at the location of the business.

10. When any member of a partnership or company is licensed individually for the partnership or company, the license may be issued in the name of the firm, co-partnership or company, the said license setting out the names of the members of the firm, co-partnership or directors of the company, and the date the license was granted, and no license so granted shall be transferable except with the permission of the municipal council.

11. All licensed master plumbers shall be held responsible for all acts of their employees in connection with their business for which such bonded license is issued.

12. Every such bond and license shall be for the year current at the time of the granting thereof, and shall expire on the 15th day of July next succeeding the date of issue.

13. Upon satisfactory evidence furnished to the collector that any master plumber has been twice convicted by the police magistrate, or two justices of the peace having jurisdiction within the limits of the City of Nelson, of any violation of the provisions of this by-law, or any of the by-laws respecting plumbing, drainage, sanitary matters or water works, his license shall be, ipse facto, forfeited and returned to the collector.

14. Any master plumber whose bonds and license may become forfeited shall not again be entitled to a license until the said declaration of forfeiture shall be revoked by the municipal council, and if such master plumber is carrying on his business in co-partnership, or as a member of a company, the co-partnership or company shall not carry on the business of plumbing from the date of such cancellation.

15. Before proceeding to construct, re-construct, alter or change any part of the plumbing, drainage or ventilation of an hotel, tenement, warehouse, wash house, or other building, the owner, his agent or the master plumber constructing the same, shall file in the office of the city clerk an application for a permit therefor, and such application shall be accompanied with a specification or abstract thereof, in a blank form prescribed and supplied for that purpose by the city clerk, stating the nature and work to be done, and giving the size, kinds and weights of all pipes, traps and fittings, together with a description of all closets and other fixtures, and a plan with the street and street number marked thereon, and showing the drainage system complete. Plans must be legibly drawn in ink on a scale of eight feet to an inch.

16. A permit shall be granted or refused within two days from the time of filing of the application, and the permit of the plumbing inspector (if granted) shall be valid for six months from the date of issue.

17. If the plumbing inspector shall find that the said plans and specifications do not conform with the rules and requirements laid down in respect to plumbing and drainage in the by-laws of the City of Nelson, he shall not issue any permit for such plumbing and drainage, and it shall be unlawful to proceed therewith.

18. After a plan or specification has once been approved no alteration or deviation from the same will be allowed except with the written consent of the plumbing inspector.

19. From and after the passing of this by-law every owner, or agent of an owner, of any building doing or causing to be done any plumbing in such building shall, on the same being passed by the plumbing inspector, be granted a certificate that said plumbing has been done in accordance with the city by-laws, and on being requested to do so shall deliver such certificate to any person proposing to purchase or occupy such building.

20. No part of any plumbing or drainage work shall be concealed or covered up in any way until it has been examined and approved by the plumbing inspector, to whom notice must be sent when the work is sufficiently advanced to be inspected, unless in the case of drainage below the surface of the ground, which the inspector has failed to inspect within the five working hours ensuing after being notified, then the ground may be filled in, in case of an emergency affecting the public safety.

21. All material must be of good quality and free from defects, and the work must be executed in a thorough workmanlike manner.

22. The arrangement of soil and waste pipe must be as direct as possible.

23. The soil, waste and ventilating pipes and traps must, where practicable, be exposed to view for ready inspection at all times and for convenience in repairing. When necessarily placed within partitions, or in recesses of walls, soil, waste and ventilating pipes must be covered with wood work so fastened as to be readily removed. In no case shall they be so placed as to be absolutely inaccessible, unless under written permission from the plumbing inspector.

24. When the ground is made or unsound the house sewer shall be of medium or extra heavy cast iron or brass pipe, with joints properly caulked with lead.

25. In sound ground it is preferable that a portion of the building, hard salt, glazed, vitrified pipe may be used; each length shall be wetted before being laid and the space completely filled with cement mortar, made in the proportion of two of good, clean sharp sand and one of the best Portland cement, except in wet ground, when a grouted joint shall be placed around the spigot and forced down to the bottom of the socket and finished in mortar cement, as described above. Each pipe must be cleaned out with a mop after being laid. The different lengths must be laid in perfect line of the bottom and sides. All connections must be through "Y" junctions.

26. Any soil pipe passing through a building, or beneath the floor of a cellar or basement, shall be of cast iron or brass as in section 24 hereof, and shall extend to at least five feet outside the building and no wall shall be built leaning solidly upon the same.

27. Where it is found impracticable to carry the main ventilating pipe above the surrounding openings or adjoining buildings within the prescribed distance of forty feet, as in section 32, permission may be granted by the plumbing inspector to insert a running trap between the house and the sewer in a position to be approved by the plumbing inspector, such running trap to have a cleaning cap made gas and air tight, brought up to the surface of the ground, and taken over the water or inlet side of such running trap. A fresh air inlet shall be brought up to the surface of the ground from the inlet or house side of such running trap, and be provided with a cast iron grating set in Portland cement, and be kept free from dirt and deposit. In all cases where such intercepting trap is used, the main ventilating pipe must open at least ten feet from any opening or window.

28. No exhaust from steam engines, or blow off from steam boilers, or overflow from water meters, shall be connected with either private or public sewers.

29. Every vertical soil pipe shall be of cast iron or brass, and shall extend a sufficient height above window, roof or coping, or light shaft, to the satisfaction of the plumbing inspector.

30. No rain water, down pipe, or chimney flue shall be used as a ventilator for any sewer, trap, soil or waste pipe, or as any soil or waste pipe.

31. Each building shall be provided with a main ventilating pipe of cast iron or wrought iron pipe, galvanized, of not less diameter than four inches, which shall be carried at least two feet above the highest window, opening or light shaft, and to the satisfaction of the plumbing inspector.

32. Soil or main ventilating pipes in an extension must be carried to and above the roof of the main building, when otherwise they would open within forty feet of any openings of the main or adjoining houses, unless as provided in section 27.

33. No soil pipe shall be less than four inches in diameter. A waster pipe receiving the discharge of five or more sinks shall not be less than three inches in diameter and shall have two inch branches.

34. When lead pipe is used to connect fixtures with vertical soil or waste pipes, or to connect traps with main ventilators, it shall not be lighter than:

1 inch in diameter,	6 pounds per yard.
1¼ inch in diameter,	8 pounds per yard.
1½ inch in diameter,	6 pounds per yard.
2 inch in diameter,	8 pounds per yard.
4 inch in diameter,	15 pounds per yard.
2½ inch in diameter,	13½ pounds per yard.
3 inch in diameter,	16½ pounds per yard.
4 inch in diameter,	21 pounds per yard.

Trap vent pipes shall be of brass, lead, cast or galvanized wrought iron. All traps and fittings shall be equal in quality and thickness to the pipes to which they are attached.

35. All cast iron pipes must be of the best clean grey metal, free from sand cracks, honey comb, porus places, air holes or other defects, and of the grade known as medium used below all fixtures, and for ventilating pipes the grade known as "Standard" of the heaviest quality. In buildings over three stories in height the three lower stories must be fitted with the grade known as extra heavy. The following will be accepted:

Standards	2 in. 3 in. 4 in. 5 in. 6 in.
Below fixtures (pounds)	4 in. 6¼ in. 9 in. 17 in. 20 in.
Above fixtures (pounds)	4 in. 5 in. 6¼ in.
Extra heavy (pounds)	5¼ in. 9½ in. 13 in. 17 in. 20 in.

All fittings used in connection with such pipes shall correspond in weight and quality. All such pipes to be coated inside and out with tar and asphaltum.

36. Before being accepted all plumbing work shall be tested by water or other test, approved by and made in the presence of the plumbing inspector. All defective material shall be removed and replaced, and bad workmanship made good.

37. All joints in iron or brass sewer pipe, soil pipe, waste pipe and ventilators shall be made with a gasket of oakum, and lead hand caulked, and be perfectly gas tight.

38. All connections of lead with iron or brass pipe shall be made with a brass ferrule of the same diameter of the lead pipe put in hub of the iron pipe and caulked with lead. The ferrule shall be connected with the lead pipe with a wiped joint. Vent and flush pipes of water closets shall be connected with brass couplings or strong rubber connections under the discretion of the plumbing inspector.

39. All connections of lead, waste and vent pipes shall be made with wiped joints.

40. All water closets, urinals, sinks, basins, wash trays, baths and all tubs or sets of tubs, and hydrant waste pipes shall be separated and effectually trapped, except when a sink and wash tubs immediately adjoin each other, in which case the waste pipe from the tubs may be connected with the inlet side of the sink trap. Urinal platforms, if connected with the sewers, must also be properly trapped, vented and automatically flushed with water from a supply tank.

41. Traps shall be placed as near the fixtures as practicable, and in no case shall a trap be more than two feet from the fixture. All traps must have a cleaning out screw on the water side.

42. All waste pipes from fixtures other than water closets shall be provided at the outlet with strong metal strainers, and all sinks and wash tubs shall be provided with approved grease traps.

43. The waste pipes from no other fixtures shall be connected with a water closet trap.

44. All traps shall be protected from syphonage by a ventilating pipe leading from the highest and outer portion of the trap, either separating or joining the main ventilating pipe, above the highest fixture, except in such particular cases, that in the discretion of the plumbing inspector the vent pipe may be dispensed with upon proof of non-syphonage.

45. For traps in water closets the branch ventilating pipe shall not be less than two inches in diameter, and not less than three inches for buildings of three stories or more in height. Where a bath or basin, or both, are in the same room with a water closet, the vents for same may join the closet vent above the fixture. In no case shall more than two water closets communicate with the same ventilating pipe unless it is over two inches in diameter.

46. Overflow pipes must discharge into the open air, where possible, with a flap on the end to keep out draught, otherwise they must in every case be connected with the waste pipe on the inlet side of the trap.

47. Every safe under a wash basin, bath, urinal, water closet or other fixtures, shall be drained by a special pipe unconnected with a sewer, waste or soil pipe, discharging into the open air. The outlets of such pipes are to be provided with flap valves.

48. No drain pipes from refrigerators shall be directly connected with any soil pipe, waste or sewer.

49. Water closets shall not be placed in an unventilated room or compartment. In every case there shall be an opening to the outer air. All water closets shall be supplied with water from special tanks, and the water from these shall not be used for any other purpose. No water closets shall be directly supplied from the water mains or service pipes. Water closet cisterns shall be fitted with ball taps, etc., to prevent waste.

50. Where the trap of the closet is above the floor, the connection with the soil pipe shall be made with brass, rubber or approved door flanges.

51. Overflow or discharge pipes from tanks for drinking water shall never be connected with any soil, vent, waste pipe or sewer.

52. No closet or any other convenience which allows the escape into the house of air or gas which has been confined in any part of it, or from the drain or soil pipe, or which allows the accumulation of filth in or about it, shall be fitted up or used.

53. No person other than a licensed plumber or pipe layer, acting under the supervision of the inspector, shall be permitted to make any connection with a public sewer.

54. All openings for private sewers must be so made as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the public; on completion the surface to be left in as good order as it was before the opening was made, and all materials, loose earth and rubbish to be removed within twenty-four hours; all such openings to be fenced by day and lighted by night in such a manner as may be approved by the inspector.

55. No house sewer pipe to have a less fall that one in forty, unless special permission, in writing, is granted by the inspector.

56. No private sewer in actual use shall be disturbed unless under the special direction of the plumbing inspector.

57. All water pipes must be protected from injury or settling.

58. The plumbing inspector shall have power to enter upon any premises and examine the plumbing, ventilation and drains, and should the same, in his opinion, be in an unsanitary condition, may notify the owner or his agents to have the same put in a sanitary condition, and any person neglecting to do so forthwith, to the satisfaction of the plumbing inspector, shall be liable to the penalties of this by-law.

59. The plumbing inspector is also authorized to receive and place on file drawings and descriptions of the plumbing and drainage executed in the City of Nelson prior to the passage of this by-law, and examine and give a certificate if in accordance with the provisions of this by-law.

60. Any person guilty of any infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable, upon conviction before the police magistrate or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction within the limits of the City of Nelson, to be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, inclusive of costs, and in default of the non-payment of the fine and costs the same may be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and in case of the non-payment of the fine, and there being no distress found out of which the sum can be levied, such offender shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding two months.

61. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the "Plumbing By-law, No. 14, 1897."

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, 1897, for the following material for water and sewer systems:

1. Lap-welded steel pipe, of the following sizes, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6 and 4 inch.
2. Fittings such as crosses, Ts, Ys, bends, reducers, caps, plugs, etc.
3. Fire hydrants.
4. Air valves, stop valves, and vents.
5. Lead and Oakum.
6. Vitrified sewer pipe, of the following sizes, 10, 8, 6, and 4 inch.
7. Crosses, Ts, Ys, etc.
8. Portland cement.

Approximate amounts to be supplied can be obtained at the office of the city clerk. Tenders must be for delivery f. o. b. Nelson, within sixty days from date of contract. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN HOUSTON, Mayor.

Nelson, B. C., July 9th, 1897.

TIMBER INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

NOTICE

The sawmill at Robson, B. C., known as the "Robson Sawmill Company's Mill," has, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Act, been seized for non-payment of Timber Royalty.

If such Royalty, together with costs of seizure, is not paid before the twenty-third day of August, 1897, said mill and appurtenances, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold by auction sale there, at 2 p. m. on that day, to pay the amount of the Royalty, together with expenses of seizure and costs of sale.

R. J. SKINNER, Timber Inspector.

Notice of Application to Purchase Land.

Notice is hereby given that I, Charles Heath, intend to apply at the expiration of sixty days from the date hereof, to the commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of unreserved, unoccupied and unsurveyed crown land, situated near the confluence of Meadow creek and Goat river, in the Goat river mining division of West Kootenay, British Columbia.

CHARLES HEATH.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1897.

DESCRIPTION.

Commencing at initial post marked "Charles Heath's N. W. Corner," thence due south 40 chains, thence due east 40 chains, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Notice of Application to Purchase Land.

Notice is hereby given that I, L. P. Merriman, intend to apply at the expiration of sixty days from the publication of this notice, to the commissioner of lands and works, to purchase the following unoccupied, unsurveyed and unreserved lands, situate at or near White Grouse mountain, and embracing lands near confluence of north and west branch of Goat creek, a tributary of Goat river, in the Goat river mining division of West Kootenay district, British Columbia.

DESCRIPTION.

Commencing at initial post marked "L. P. M's N. E. corner," thence due south 40 chains,

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

James Lawrence on Tuesday purchased lot 5 in block 10, from John B. Old of Fire Valley, for $3000. The lot is situated between the Lawrence Hardware company's store and that of the Thomson Stationery Company on Baker street, and has a frontage of 30 feet. Lawrence has had a standing offer of $3000 for this property for several months.

The scaffold for the execution of James Woods, convicted for the murder of S. M. Woods, has been shipped from Kamloops and will arrive here this week. This is taken to mean that the minister of justice is not likely to interfere with the carrying out of the sentence of the court. The execution is fixed for Wednesday next.

Harry Sheran is back from California. Harry is now traveling as a capitalist, and is on the lookout for likely prospects. He says he can see as far into rock as any expert that ever wore leggings, and is not afraid to try conclusions with any of them.

At the special sitting of the county court held by judge Forin on Tuesday, the case of Barnard vs Jowett was enlarged till the 26th instant. This is an action brought by F. S. Barnard against W. A. Jowett, to secure the payment of a promissory note for something like $300.

Spokane has but one rival in Kootenay fighting it for commercial supremacy. that rival is Nelson. The rival, although young, leads Spokane already as a money center. One of its banks (the Bank of Montreal) has issued more money since starting than all the national banks of Spokane put together; another (the Bank of British Columbia) carries a larger specie reserve that any three banks in Spokane. More: The three banks doing business in southern Kootenay, namely, the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British Columbia, and the Bank of British North America, have deposits that aggregate more than the aggregate of all the banks in the state of Washington, east of the Cascade mountains.

During the thirty-one days immediately preceding the closing down of the small copper furnace at the Hall Mines smelter, 3935 tons of ore were smelted. This yielded 313 tons of matte, which contained approximately 114 tons of copper, 81,300 ounces silver and 84 ounces gold.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nelson Electric Light company will be held in the company's office in this city on Monday, September 6th, at 2 o'clock. Reports of the officers for the past year will be received, and directors appointed for the ensuing year.

C. W. West has commenced work upon a two-story stone building upon his lots on east Baker street. The building will have a frontage of 60 feet on Baker street and will be arranged for stores and offices. It will be the first stone building erected in the city by private enterprise. The city lock-up and municipal offices, now in course of erection on Victoria street, will have the distinction of being the first stone building completed in the city.

W. A. Macdonald, Q. C., and A. M. Johnson have formed a law partnership. The firm of Macdonald & Johnson has the makings of a strong combination and for brains and cheek will be hard to beat.

The Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited, is making extensive improvements and additions to its plant. A 34-inch wooden pipe is being laid from the dam to the penstock. The dam is to be improved so that the water of the creek may be stored during the day time, thus giving adequate power when required for lighting purposes. At the power house another water wheel will be put in as well as two 750 light machines. This will give the company a capacity of 3000 lights.

It is now announced that the Denver Smelting company will locate its sampling works at Rosebery, on the Nakusp & Slocan, instead of Nakusp, as contemplated. The company has secured an eight acre site, in return for which it has entered into a contract to erect a mill with a capacity of 100 tons per day. The mill is to be in running order by December 1st.

A promising strike was made on the Gold Standard claim last week. The property is located about a mile northeast of the Silver King group on Toad mountain. A four foot ledge of gold bearing ore has been discovered, which appears to be free milling. The claim has been held for about a year, and the find was made in doing assessment work. The Gold Standard is owned by the Misses Scarlett and others of this city.

Dr. G. A. B. Hall has rendered professional assistance at 16 births since January, 10 of the children being boys and six girls. The two latest births were, Mrs. Truan a son, on Saturday morning, and Mrs. Jeffrys, a son, on Monday.

On Tuesday a woman, giving her name as Vivian Jones, was fined $10 with the option of spending two months in jail, for keeping a house of ill-fame on Victoria street. Lilly Harvey, an inmate of the same house, was fined $10, with three weeks' imprisonment in case of default.

Frederick Slattery, a drunk, was fined $3 on Tuesday. Larry McMahon, a vagrant, was allowed to go on suspended sentence on account of his illness.

"Billy" Perdue, who has had his share of hard work in supplying the people of southern Kootenay with beef, has disposed of all his interests in Rossland, and leaves for the Klondyke gold fields in a few days. He will take in 72 head of beef cattle and ten horses, going by way of the Dalton trail.

Isaac Holden has purchased an interest in the Hotel Slocan at Slocan City.

In all contracts for city work in connection with the waterworks and sewerage systems, there is a clause requiring contractors to pay at least $2.50 per day for labor. Breckenridge & Lund made a slight kick over the condition, but they were told that they would either have to comply with the requirement or forego the contract. It is needless to say that they agreed.

The city pound by-law and the dog tax by-law appear to have been lost sight of by the municipal authorities. No attempt has so far been made to collect dog taxes, and the owners of horses are allowed to let them run at large through the city streets during the night.

Charles E. Sealey is making good progress with the assessing of the property within the municipality. The work is not yet sufficiently advanced to make any close estimate as to the aggregate value of the real property and improvements within the corporate limits.

Another shipment of 21 tons was made from the Athabasca mine to the Hall Mines smelter this week. The returns upon the same will be known next week.

The Howard Fraction group has another shipment of ore on the way to the Hall Mines smelter.

Colonel Baker, provincial secretary and minister of mines, is expected to arrive in Nelson next week. An effort will be made by local sports to bring the colonel and the chief commissioner together and secure their respective opinions of each other.

The contract for the construction of the provincial jail has not yet been awarded, as the government has not decided upon the site. The government has a chance here to please the people of Nelson or to please the government agent. It is only with a few governments that the issue would be in doubt.

O. G. Dennis, the newly appointed gold commissioner, came up from Kaslo this morning. Dennis will remain in charge of the assessor's office at Kaslo until his successor arrives. He has not heard who will get the office rendered vacant by his promotion.

SLOCAN MINING NOTES.

The American Boy shipped 58 tons of concentrating ore to the Noble Five concentrator last week, and on Monday it sent forward 17 tons of clean steel galena to the smelter. The clean ore averaged 125 ounces silver, and 76 per cent lead. It is said that the American Boy will make regular shipment in future.

It is rumored here that the Enterprise will probably purchase the Iron Horse, in order to get greater depth in working the Enterprise lead.

The Neglected, situated on the lake shore half a mile southeast of New Denver, was sold this week to S. T. Owings of Moscow, Idaho, the purchase price being $700.

It is said that the Vancouver owners of quarter interest in the Two Friends group, are serving a restraining injunction on the other proprietors, to have them case working the group.

The Wonderful Group Mining company on July 31st received a check from the Tacoma Smelting & Refining company for $1514.47, returns from 19 tons of ore, which assayed 70 per cent lead and 123 ounces in silver, and netted, exclusive of duty, $90.92 per ton. On August 3rd they received from the Kootenay Ore company of Kaslo, a check for $1051.28, returns from 14 tons of ore, which assayed 73 per cent lead and 124 ounces silver, and netted, exclusive of duty, $92.55 per ton.

Last week a payment of $10,000 was made on the $60,000 bond on the Alpine group on upper Lemon creek. The property was bonded last fall, from Max Heckman, W. H. Crawford, H. Stege, Chas. Foss and Herman Clever. It has been worked steadily with a force of 10 or 12 men, and has a 78-foot tunnel on the lead, which shows about 6 feet of pay ore, running in gold.

AINSWORTH NOTES.

The owners of the Ainsworth and Nelson group have sent a small party up to their property to commence development. The claims are situated at the head of Kokanee creek.

Work has been commenced upon the concentrator which is being built in connection with the Highland mine. The mill will be located at the mouth of Cedar creek. It will have a capacity for treating 200 tons of crude ore per day, and will run altogether on Highland ore. Those interested in the new venture are E. D. Carter, H. A. Bright, Scott McDonald and T. J. Lendrum.

The management of the Black Diamond has commenced shipping concentrating ore to the Woodbery creek concentrator. About 200 tons were sent forward during the past two or three days.

Encouraging reports are received from the Olson claim. The shaft is now down 30 feet and is in ore all the way. The ledge appears to be about three feet wide. Assays made from surface croppings gave returns of 160 ounces silver. No assays have been made recently.

Ladies' Fine Shirt Waists

In order to sell what Shirt Waists we have left in Stock, we have reduced same to

75, $1.00, $1.25

WORTH $1.25, $1.75, $2.00

FRED IRVINE & CO., 36 Baker St.

F. C. GAMBLE, J. P. M. Inst. C. E. M. Can. Soc. C. E. M. Am. Soc. C. E. P. L. S. for B. C. (late Res. Eng. Dep. of Pub. Wks. of Can. in B. C.) NELSON, B. C.

FRANCIS J. O'REILLY Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. P. L. S. for B. C. ROSSLAND, B. C.

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COMMERCIAL AND... ...CLASSICAL COURSES

Will Reopen September 1st.

Send for Catalogue or Address President St. Louis College, New Westminster, B. C.

Miss E. M. Little begs to announce that she is about to open a

PRIVATE SCHOOL IN NELSON

The course of instruction comprises ENGLISH, MUSIC, CALISTHENICS, FRENCH, and GERMAN (acquired abroad)

For terms apply to MISS E. M. LITTLE, Postoffice, Nelson.

A. H. HOLDICH Has opened his new assay office at the corner of Hall and Baker streets, and is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with promptness and accuracy.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

IVANHOE MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATE IN THE AINSWORTH MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT, AND LOCATED ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE SOUTH OF THE TOWN OF AINSWORTH.

Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for Maxwell Stevenson, free miner's certificate No. 76,165, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. A. S. FARWELL.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1897. [August 7th]

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

Take notice that A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for Joseph R. Hoffin, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim "Skonkum," situated in the Ainsworth mining division of West Kootenay. Adverse claimants, if any, must file their objections with me within 60 days from the date of the first publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette.

W. J. GOEPEL, Government Agent.

Dated at Nelson, August 3rd, 1897. [August 7th]

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited, will held in the company's office in Nelson, British Columbia, on Monday, September 6th, 1897, at 2 o'clock p m., to receive the report of the officers for the past year, to elect directors for the ensuing year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the company's affairs.

J. H. MATHESON, Secretary.

Nelson, B. C., August 6th, 1897.

Application For Liquor License.

I hereby give notice that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Nelson for a license to sell liquor by retail at my premises on Lot 12, Block 3, in said city.

THOMAS MORIARITY.

Dated 4th August, 1897.

We carry a very large stock of Nails, Iron, Steel, Bellows, Anvils, Picks, Shovels, Locks, Hammers, Hinges, Powder, Fuse, Caps, etc., in fact a complete line of Miners' Supplies and Builders' Hardware, and are prepared to quote close figures. We also carry a full line of Stoves and Tinware, Crockery and Glassware, and Groceries, both Staple and Fancy, Wholesale and Retail. Free delivery to any part of City.

John A. Turner & Co.

CORNER BAKER AND JOSEPHINE STREETS, NELSON.

Just received...

THE latest styles of Ladies' Purses and Card Cases, and Gents' Pocket Books and Purses. The prices are right and the goods the best manufactured....

W. F. Teetzel & Co.
DRUGGISTS

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.
Agents for B. Lawrence Spectacles and Eye Glasses
Eyesight tested free

Direct From the Manufacturer

New Stetson Hats Made by the celebrated Firm of John B. Stetson & Co., Philadelphia

IN THESE WE HAVE BOTH THE NEW SHAPES AND THE OLD FAVORITES

Also Just Received A Large Consignment of Levi Strauss Overalls Direct From San Francisco.

A. T. GARLAND

Spring Suitings....
JUST RECEIVED

A Magnificent line of Scotch Tweeds and Worsteds, and West of England Trouserings, suitable for spring wear.
A special feature of Fancy Worsted Suitings.

....Fred. J. Squire
BAKER STREET, NELSON

MONEY MAKERS AND TIME SAVERS

SEWING MACHINES | WHEELER & WILSON NEW WILLIAMS DOMESTIC RAYMOND WHITE ZENITH | SEWING MACHINES

"THAT'S WHAT WE ARE, THE SIX OF US."

Easy Payments and Liberal Discounts Jacob Dover, Jeweler, Nelson

Reduced to a Skeleton

IS THE PRICE ON THE BALANCE OF OUR

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UNTIL CLEARED.

P. O. STORE 18 and 20 BAKER STREET J. A. GILKER

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MEAT MERCHANTS
NELSON, B. C.

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Rossland and Trail, in Trail Creek District
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Kaslo in Ainsworth District

Prepared to supply consumers with everything in the way of fresh and cured meats.
Orders by mail carefully filled and promptly forwarded.